



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE

# KEY U.S. GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS FOR AFRICA

The United States is taking strong and sustained action to help build democracy and economic opportunity and to reduce poverty and disease in Africa.

The following list highlights a few key U.S. Government assistance programs in Africa. In addition to these, the United States supports many bilateral and multi-lateral programs in partnership with Africans.

## OVERALL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

- The U.S. provided \$3.2 billion in official development assistance to sub-Saharan Africa in 2004 to help relieve poverty, provide humanitarian assistance, and spur economic growth. This is nearly triple the amount provided in 2000 (\$1.1 billion), and the fastest rate of growth in U.S. foreign assistance since the Marshall Plan.

## TRADE

- Imports from countries eligible under the African Growth and Opportunity Act increased 88 percent in 2004. More than 98 percent of imports from AGOA eligible countries entered the U.S. duty free in 2004.

## HIV/AIDS RELIEF

- Through the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, African countries received \$780 million for HIV/AIDS prevention in 2004. That amount will grow to \$1.1 billion in 2005. The U.S. has supported lifesaving treatment for more than 230,000 people in sub-Saharan Africa, and is on track to meet a five-year goal of providing treatment for two million African adults and children.

## EMERGENCY HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- The U.S. is the world's largest provider of emergency humanitarian assistance to Africa. We have provided \$1.4 billion to date in 2005.

## PRESIDENT BUSH'S NEW INITIATIVES

**Malaria** – \$1.2 billion for malaria prevention and treatment over five years to reduce malaria deaths by 50 percent in targeted African countries.

**African Education Initiative** – doubling funding to \$400 million for better, more accessible education for children in sub-Saharan Africa over four years.

**Women's Justice And Empowerment** – \$55 million to assist four African countries to combat sexual violence, empower women legally and offer rehabilitation.

- The President announced an added \$674 million in humanitarian assistance for this year, in part to provide food to prevent famine in the Horn of Africa.

## DARFUR HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- The United States provided more than \$379 million this year in humanitarian assistance for the people in Darfur and the refugees. Between 2003 and 2005, we provided more than \$638 million for humanitarian assistance in Darfur.

## DEBT RELIEF

- The U.S. and G8 partners have agreed to support 100 percent cancellation of debt owed to the World Bank, African Development Bank, and IMF by eligible heavily indebted poor countries. Fourteen African countries would be immediately eligible.

## MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE ACCOUNT

- Eight sub-Saharan African countries are currently eligible for funding under the President's Millennium Challenge Account Initiative, an innovative mechanism providing aid to countries practicing economic policies and good governance. Madagascar and Cape Verde have already signed Millennium Challenge compacts.

## PEACEKEEPING AND SECURITY

- The U.S. is providing \$150 million to the African Union peace mission in Darfur. We also fund the new UN mission in Sudan through our UN peacekeeping contribution.
- Over the next five years, the United States will help train 40,000 African peacekeepers through the Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI)/Africa Contingency Operations Training and Assistance (ACOTA) Program.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE

# 2005 U.S.–SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA TRADE AND ECONOMIC COOPERATION FORUM

## DAKAR, SENEGAL

*AGOA Forum 2005 Theme: “Expanding and Diversifying Trade to Promote Growth and Competitiveness”*

### AGOA MINISTERIAL FORUM

The African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) is a key pillar of the Bush Administration’s policy to spur economic development, alleviate poverty, and encourage trade in sub-Saharan Africa. The aim of the Forum is to foster interest and investment in a broad range of industrial sectors in AGOA countries, provide practical information about how to meet U.S. export requirements and sell successfully into U.S. markets; and encourage those countries that have yet to take advantage of the Act’s benefits to do so.

**Format:** The AGOA Forum consists of parallel meetings: a ministerial between the United States and the governments of the 37 AGOA-eligible countries, a meeting of the U.S. and African private sector and a meeting of civil society organizations from the U.S. and Africa. The three events will run concurrently. Registered participants in the private sector and civil society are welcome to attend most ministerial workshops. Ministerial participants are welcome to attend private sector workshops. The civil society events will be held in a separate building. On July 20, representatives of the private sector and civil society will present conclusions of their fora to the ministerial session.

**Ministerial:** The 2005 AGOA Ministerial will focus on how AGOA beneficiary countries can diversify their exports by taking advantage of the broad range of products eligible for preferential treatment under AGOA. The plenaries and workshops focus on:

- Assessing the potential in key trading sectors such as agriculture, textiles and energy to help governments and businesses to understand how to attract investment, meet regulatory requirements and export competitively in those sectors.
- Assessing how to improve the hard and soft infrastructure for trade. This includes transportation and other physical

infrastructure as well as the investment climate, financial sector, trade promotion efforts.

- Assessing how the WTO and African regional economic organizations can help to increase trade across Africa and with the U.S. and the world.

**Opening Ceremony:** USDA Secretary Johanns will speak for the United States. There will be a video message from President Bush. President Wade of Senegal will speak for Senegal.

**Plenary sessions:** There will be four plenary sessions hosted by USTR, USDA, Commerce and USAID.

**Workshops:** There will be thirteen workshops hosted by USTR, USDA, Commerce, Treasury, USAID, TDA, OPIC and Ex-im and State. Workshops will run concurrently and all but one will be open to registered participants from the ministerial, private sector and civil society fora.

**Special Sessions:** There will three special sessions hosted by the Millennium Challenge Corporation, the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator and USDA. The MCC and USDA sessions will have restricted audiences.

**Closing Ceremony:** The U.S. head of delegation will speak the closing ceremony.

### Ministerial Discussion Topics:

#### Trade

- AGOA: Reinforcing Trade and Economic Cooperation Between the United States and sub-Saharan Africa
- Building on Shared Interests in the Doha Development Agenda Negotiations
- The Effectiveness of Strategic Trade Promotion
- Promoting Small Business Exports
- Expanding African Regional Trade: Opportunities, Challenges, and Barriers

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- Facilitating Trade Through Transport
- Understanding Customs Requirements for African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) Trade
- Women Entrepreneurs – Taking Advantage of AGOA

### **Investment and Finance**

- Attracting New Investment
- Solutions to Infrastructure Finance
- Enhancing Private Sector Access to Credit
- Millennium Challenge Account

### **Industry sectors**

- Agriculture: Forging New Links in Public-Private Sector Cooperation
- Agriculture: How to Access the U.S. Market for High-Value Specialty Agricultural Products
- Agriculture: Phytosanitary Program
- Energy: Energy Development and the Search for Oil in sub-Saharan Africa
- AGOA Apparel Trade in a Post-MFA Environment
- Environment: Bringing Together Profits, Development, and Conservation through Public-Private Partnerships

### **Health**

- New Models, New Partnerships in Addressing HIV/AIDS: Reclaiming Hope Against the Impacts of AIDS

## **AGOA PRIVATE SECTOR FORUM**

**Overview:** The 2005 Private Sector AGOA Forum is an occasion for private sector and government representatives from the U.S. to engage with their African counterparts in the pursuit of new trade and investment opportunities.

**Organizers:** The AGOA 3 Action Committee, the Corporate Council on Africa, the Africa Business Roundtable, and the National Agency for the Promotion of Investment and Major Projects in Senegal are Forum co-chairs.

**AGOA Private Sector Forum Attendees:** Approximately 300 businesspeople are expected for the event.

### **Private Sector Discussion Topics:**

- African Agriculture: Partnerships for Growth
- Raising Capital for Trade, Transactions and New Investments
- Building 21st Century African Entrepreneurs
- Improving Public Health: Access to Drugs: The Role of Public/Private Partnerships

- Information Technology Roundtable: IT Changing the Face of Business
- Improving Transportation Corridors to Expand Trade
- Successfully Marketing and Branding African Nations in the United States
- Export and Investment Opportunities in Senegal
- Energy Partnerships for Human Progress
- Expanding and Diversifying AGOA Exports
- Creating Business to Business Linkages between US MBE's and African Business Owners
- COMESA: Emerging Opportunities for Trade and Investment
- Africa Business Roundtable: Partners and Emerging Deals in Africa

## **AGOA CIVIL SOCIETY FORUM**

The AGOA Civil Society Network Session of the Fourth US-sub-Saharan Africa Trade and Economic Forum will examine the impact of AGOA, and discuss the contributions that civil society organizations can make to the success and effectiveness of AGOA.

**Organizers:** The Foundation for Democracy in Africa AGOA Civil Society Network Secretariat is the lead U.S. organizer. CONGAD, an umbrella organization of Senegalese NGOs is the Senegalese organizer.

**AGOA Civil Society Forum Attendees:** Attendees will include African and U.S. non-governmental organizations (e.g. nonprofit organizations, chambers of commerce, and other groups). Approximately 100-150 participants are expected.

### **Civil Society Discussion Topics:** Provisional

#### **Trade Improvement**

- Role of Civil Society in Monitoring Compliance with AGOA Eligibility Criteria
- Designing Standardized Tool Kits to Measure Compliance With AGOA Eligibility
- Agreement on Textile and Clothing

#### **Investment & Finance**

- Millennium Challenge Corporation

#### **Education**

- Importance of Education and the Contribution of the Youth to the Success of AGOA



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE

# AGOA FORUM HIGHLIGHTS U.S. COMMITMENT TO AFRICAN PROSPERITY

## *State's Wayne reviews importance of upcoming Dakar AGOA Forum*

*The following article was prepared by Assistant Secretary of State for Economic and Business Affairs E. Anthony Wayne. There are no republication restrictions.*

### **AGOA: Promoting Trade and Prosperity in Africa**

By E. Anthony Wayne, assistant secretary for economic and business affairs, U.S. Department of State

President Bush and Presidents Mogae, Kufuor, Pohamba, Tandja and Guebuza recently announced that the fourth African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) Forum will take place in Dakar, Senegal July 18 to 20. President Abdoulaye Wade of Senegal has graciously agreed to join the United States in co-hosting the 2005 AGOA Forum.

AGOA is a tangible symbol of the United States' commitment to support actions, in partnership with Africans, that generate growth and lasting development. Secretary Rice plans to be in Dakar and will underscore our continued efforts to promote democracy and prosperity in the region.

By increasing trade, AGOA is creating economic growth and decreasing poverty. Due to AGOA preferences, 98 percent of all goods from Africa enter the U.S. duty-free. AGOA imports from Sub-Saharan Africa increased 88 percent between 2003 and 2004, to \$26.6 billion. Non-oil imports such as automobiles and agricultural goods were \$3.5 billion, up 22 percent over the same period.

African countries can unleash even more new trade and investment opportunities by reducing tariffs within the region, improving the business climate and accelerating regional cooperation. In creating the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), Africa's leaders committed to sound

economic management, opening their economies, and boosting investment. They pledged to promote sustainable development, transparency, democratic institutions and a legal and regulatory framework that supports private enterprise and innovation. We can already see tangible results.

African leaders are taking important steps to further accelerate economic growth by driving down the cost and risk of doing business, and creating legal and financial systems that support a stable environment for job creation and a thriving private sector. Madagascar, Benin, Kenya, Mozambique and Namibia, for example, are implementing reforms to encourage private investment. Botswana and South Africa rank in the top 25 percent of 145 countries ranked by a World Bank report, "Doing Business in 2005." According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), real GDP growth in sub-Saharan Africa increased in 2004 to an eight-year high of 5 percent and average inflation has fallen to 25-year lows.

Our goal is not just to help Sub-Saharan Africa, but also to strengthen Sub-Saharan Africa's participation in the global economy by integrating trade with aid. The United States now supplies 70 percent of G7 financial flows to developing nations. Since 2000, the U.S. has more than tripled Official Development Assistance to Africa to \$3.2 billion in 2004, and, as President Bush has said, we are committed to doing more in the future. The U.S. is the top source of Official Development Assistance and private financial flows (imports, direct investment, remittances) to the developing world.

On June 7, President Bush announced \$674 million of additional resources to respond to humanitarian emergencies in Africa. \$414 million will be spent to avert famine in the Horn of Africa. As the President said, "Helping those who suffer and

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preventing the senseless death of millions in Africa is a central commitment of my Administration's foreign policy. We're making historic progress in helping the poorest countries in Africa to gain a fresh start and build a future of greater opportunity and prosperity."

Africa is a major beneficiary of the President's \$15 billion five-year Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief. In 2004, African countries received about \$780 million for HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care, tripling the number of Africans receiving life-saving anti-retroviral treatment. In FY 2005, USG assistance will grow to nearly \$1.1 billion to fight HIV/AIDS. The United States is also devoting funding to other serious health dangers — including polio, tuberculosis, and malaria.

The United States has joined together with her G7 partners to forgive \$40 billion in multi-lateral debt of 18 Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC); 14 of those countries are in Africa. This will free up government funds for investment in education, health and private sector development. An additional 18 African countries are under consideration for additional debt forgiveness. The U.S. routinely forgives 100 percent of bilateral debt of countries that qualify under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative (HIPC).

The Millennium Challenge Account (MCA) is yet another way the United States partners with Africans to encourage homegrown reforms for good governance, anti-corruption, sound economic policies and investing in people. Thus far, our Congress has approved roughly \$2.5 billion in MCA funding, and President Bush has requested more funding for 2006. MCA is based on the concept that foreign assistance yields better results in countries that adopt market-oriented economic policies, promote good governance, and offer a stable investment climate. Of the seventeen countries now eligible to apply for MCA funding, eight are African. In

April of this year, Madagascar became the very first country to sign a Millennium Challenge Compact.

We are also drawing on Africa's strong tradition of entrepreneurship to help build prosperity. USAID has forged partnerships with European as well as American companies to help create jobs and raise incomes in Africa, and to increase African exports. The Cisco Networking Alliance, for example, has partnered with 25 African countries to establish information technology (IT) training academies at 75 institutions throughout the continent. According to tracking data from those academies, 77 percent of their graduates have found jobs in a field that can help accelerate the growth of the IT industry in Africa and provide a critical tool for economic development.

The Cisco Alliance is one of the many achievements of USAID's Leland Initiative, which established the principal Internet gateway for 10 African countries and provided 2 million Africans with Internet access. The Last Mile Initiative, launched in 2004, is extending existing Internet coverage to the rural poor. The Digital Freedom Initiative has placed volunteers in businesses and community centers to provide small businesses and entrepreneurs with computer skills and knowledge. These efforts have helped to create an environment that supports private investment, provides fair and stable regulation, and has led to Africa becoming the world's fastest growing mobile market over the past five years.

As Deputy Secretary of State Zoellick said in his remarks at the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) Plenary in Rwanda, the United States stands with Africa as a partner and as a friend because we want African nations to be a vital part of the global economy and we want the African people to have security, opportunity and hope. While many challenges remain, we are confident that great strides will be made because Africans themselves are leading the way.



# THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

June 13, 2005

## PRESIDENT DISCUSSES DEMOCRACY, AGOA WITH AFRICAN LEADERS

Dwight D. Eisenhower Executive Office Building, Room 450

11:11 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you all for coming. Welcome to the White House. I want to thank the five Presidents who are with us today: President Mogae of Botswana, President Kufuor of Ghana, President Guebuza of Mozambique, President Pohamba of Namibia, and President Tandja of Niger.

We just had a great discussion. I consider these men friends, I consider them to be strong patriots of their respective countries, and I consider them to be democrats.

I want to thank Secretary of State Condi Rice for joining us today, and she was in the discussions we had earlier. I'm honored that the members of the Diplomatic Corps have joined us. I thank the ambassadors for being here. I appreciate members of the Congress being here: Senator Bill Frist, the Majority Leader is with us; Congressman Bill Thomas; Congressman Charlie Rangel of the Ways and Means Committee — two fine members and I appreciate you being here as a symbol of unity and support for the — (laughter and applause) — for moving the trade agenda forward. I appreciate Congressman Jim Kolbe from Arizona for being here, as well. Thank you all for coming, really are honored you're here and I know the Presidents are, as well.

All the Presidents gathered here represent countries that have held democratic elections in the last year. What a strong statement that these leaders have made about democracy and the importance of democracy on the continent of Africa. All of us share a fundamental commitment to advancing democracy and opportunity on the continent of Africa. And all of us believe that one of the

most effective ways to advance democracy and deliver hope to the people of Africa is through mutually beneficial trade.

That was certainly the idea behind the African Growth and Opportunity Act, a bipartisan act, an act of the United States Congress that recognized this fact. You see, AGOA is promoting democratic reform in Africa by providing incentives for these nations to extend freedom and opportunity to all of their citizens. Under this law, African nations can obtain greater access to our markets by showing their commitment to economic and political reform, by respecting human rights, tearing down trade barriers, and strengthening property rights and the rule of law, which is precisely what the leaders of these five nations are doing.

Because AGOA is producing results, I've twice signed into law provisions that build on its success and extend its benefits long into the future. My predecessor worked with the Congress to get the law passed, I have been honored to work with the Congress to extend the good law. And the reason why I feel confident in going to the Congress is because it has worked. It's a good piece of legislation that has made a difference in people's lives.

In 2004, we saw dramatic evidence of the results that this new engagement between the United States and Africa is helping produce. Last year, exports to the United States from AGOA nations were up 88 percent over the year before, and non-oil exports were up by 22 percent. In other words, we pledged to open our markets, we have opened our markets, and people are now making goods that the United States consumers want to buy. And that's helpful. That's how you spread wealth. That's how you encourage hope and opportunity.

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Over the same period, interestingly enough, U.S. exports to sub-Saharan Africa were up 25 percent. In other words, this is a two-way street. Not only have folks in Africa benefited by selling products in the United States; American businesses, small and large, have benefited through the opening of the African market, as well. Across sub-Saharan Africa, economic growth increased to an eight-year high. Real per capita income increased by 2.7 percent, and this growth is expected to continue in 2005. By creating jobs and lowering prices and expanding opportunity, AGOA is today developing benefits for Americans and Africans alike, and that's important for our fellow citizens to understand. Trade is beneficial for the working people here in America, just like it's beneficial for people on the continent of Africa.

We will continue to work for policies that build on these impressive results. In December, I announced that 37 African countries are now eligible for AGOA benefits, and next month in Senegal, senior ministers from my administration will meet with government ministers from these 37 AGOA nations to build on this progress. These representatives will be joined by hundreds of American and African businesses and private organizations who will discuss ways to promote development and strengthen civil society.

As we expand our trade, the United States is committing to expanding our efforts to relieve hunger, reduce debt, fight disease on the African continent. One thing we discussed was the Millennium Challenge Account, and I assured the leaders we will work harder and faster to certify countries for the MCA, so that MCA countries, and the people in the MCA countries, can see the benefit of this really important piece of legislation and funding.

I also announced last week that the United States will provide about \$674 million of additional resources to help alleviate humanitarian emergencies in African nations, especially the growing famine in parts of Africa. On Saturday, we also announced an agreement worked out through the Group of Eight Industrialized Nations that will cancel \$40 billion in debt owed by 18 of the world's poorest nations, including 14 in Africa. The countries eligible for this relief are those that have put themselves on

the path to reform. We believe that by removing a crippling debt burden, we'll help millions of Africans improve their lives and grow their economies.

Finally, one of the greatest causes of suffering in Africa is the spread of HIV/AIDS. I appreciate Randy Tobias being here. I made fighting this terrible disease a top priority of my administration by launching an emergency plan for AIDS relief. Working with our African partners, we have now delivered lifesaving treatment to more than 200,000 people in sub-Saharan Africa, and we're on our way to meeting an important goal — an important five-year goal — of providing treatment for nearly two million African adults and children.

The United States of America is firmly committed to working with government to help fight the pandemic of AIDS. It is — this crisis is one that can — that can be arrested. And I want you all to know that when America makes a commitment, we mean what we say, and this government means what it says, and this Congress means what it says, and we'll work together to fight HIV/AIDS.

These are just some of the initiatives that we're pursuing to help Africa's leaders bring democracy and prosperity and hope to their people. The reason I ask these Presidents to join us today is because I applaud their courage, I appreciate their wisdom, I appreciate them being such good friends that they're able to feel comfortable in coming to the White House to say, Mr. President, this is going well and this isn't — how about working together to make this work better. That's how we solve problems. We solve problems by having a frank and open dialogue.

We believe Africa is a continent full of promise and talent and opportunity, and the United States will do our part to help the people of Africa realize the brighter future they deserve.

Again, I'm honored you all are here. Thank you all for coming. May God bless you all. (Applause.)

END 11:20 A.M. EDT

# THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

June 30, 2005

## PRESIDENT DISCUSSES G8 SUMMIT, PROGRESS IN AFRICA

Meyer Auditorium at Freer Gallery, Washington, D.C.

9:40 A.M. EDT

**THE PRESIDENT:** Thank you all. Thanks a lot. Please be seated. Thanks for the warm welcome. It's a pleasure for Laura and me to join you here at the Smithsonian, where America's heritage is kept and where the achievements of all cultures are celebrated.

I thank Wally Stern for your kind introduction and for his leadership of the Hudson Institute. I appreciate all the Hudson Institute members who are here. Thank you for your service to our country. I want to thank the members of the Diplomatic Corps who have joined us. I appreciate your coming.

I particularly want to say thanks to the ambassadors from the African nations who are here. I have visited your beautiful and hopeful continent, and next month, Laura will travel to South Africa, Tanzania and Rwanda to highlight the partnership we're building on education, the empowerment of women, and the fight against HIV/AIDS. She's a really good ambassador for our country. (Applause.)

I want to — I appreciate our Secretary of State who has joined us today. Condoleezza Rice, I'm proud you're here. Thanks for joining us. You're doing a fabulous job, by the way. (Applause.)

Ambassador Rob Portman, the U.S. Trade Representative is with us. Ambassador, thanks for joining us. (Applause.) Andrew Natsios, Administrator of USAID is with us. Good to see you, Andrew. Thanks for coming. (Applause.) Randy Tobias, who is the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator — Ambassador Randy Tobias — thank you for joining us, Mr. Ambassador. (Applause.) I appreciate your noble work.

I want to thank Senator Sam Brownback and Congressman Jim Kolbe and Congresswoman Nita Lowey for joining for us. We're honored you're here. Thanks for coming. (Applause.)

Secretary Ann Veneman, the UNICEF Executive Director, is with us. It's great to see you, Ann. Thanks for being here. I want to thank Larry Small, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute. I want to thank Dr. Julian Raby, the Director of the Freer and Sackler Galleries of Art. I appreciate Herb London, the President, Ken Weinstein, the Executive Officer of the Hudson Institute. We thank you all for being here. (Applause.)

Next week, I'm going to head to the G8 summit in Scotland. Out there, I'll meet with leaders of the industrialized nations. As in earlier meetings, we will discuss the great political and economic progress being made in Africa, and the next steps we can take with African leaders to build on that progress. The whole world will benefit from prosperity and stability on the African continent. And the peoples of Africa deserve the peace and freedom and opportunity that are the natural rights of all mankind.

We seek progress in Africa and throughout the developing world because our interests are directly at stake. September the 11th, 2001, Americans found that instability and lawlessness in a distant country can bring danger to our own. In this new century, we are less threatened by fleets and armies than by small cells of men who operate in the shadows and exploit weakness and despair. The ultimate answer to those threats is to encourage prosperous, democratic and lawful societies that join us in overcoming the forces of terror — allies that we're finding across the continent of Africa. We fight the war on terror with our power; we will win the war on terror with freedom and justice and hope. (Applause.)

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We seek progress in Africa and throughout the developing world because conscience demands it. Americans believe that human rights and the worth of human lives are not determined by race or nationality, or diminished by distance. We believe that every life matters and every person counts. And so we are moved when thousands of young lives are ended every day by the treatable disease of malaria. We're moved when children watch their parents slowly die of AIDS, leaving young boys and girls traumatized, frightened and alone. Peoples of Africa are opposing these challenges with courage and determination and we will stand beside them.

Yet the continent of Africa is so much more than the sum of its problems. After years of colonization and Marxism and racism, Africa is on the threshold of great advances. Economic growth is at the highest level in eight years. Leaders have emerged from South Africa to Nigeria to Kenya to broker an end to old conflicts. Last year alone five nations south of the Sahara held successful democratic elections. All who live in Africa can be certain, as you seize this moment of opportunity, America will be your partner and your friend.

In a developing world, we have an unprecedented opportunity to help other nations achieve historic victories over extreme poverty with policies and approaches that are tested and proven. These victories will require new resources. The United States has tripled overseas development aid to Africa during my presidency. And we're making a strong commitment for the future. Between 2004 and 2010, I proposed to double aid to Africa once again, with a primary focus on helping reforming countries.

Yet new resources are not enough. We need new thinking by all nations. Our greatest challenge is to get beyond empty symbolism and discredited policies, and match our good intentions with good results.

First, overcoming extreme poverty requires partnership, not paternalism. Economic development is not something we do for countries, it is something they achieve with us. (Applause.) Their leaders, by definition, must play the main role as agents of reform and progress, instead of passive recipients of money.

Over the decades, we've learned that without economic and social freedom, without the rule of law and effective, honest government, international aid has little impact or value. But where there's freedom and the rule of law, every dollar of aid, trade, charitable giving, and foreign and local investment can rapidly improve people's lives. (Applause.)

Economic aid that expects little will achieve little. Economic aid that expects much can help to change the world. Through the Millennium Challenge Corporation, established a year-and-a-half ago, America has begun awarding generous financial aid to countries that fight corruption, embrace democratic government, encourage free markets, and invest in the health and education of their people.

Eight nations in Africa are now moving toward grants. In April, Madagascar became the first country to sign a compact that begins aid to vital development projects. In the last six weeks, the MCC board has approved three compacts, one with an African nation — and I expect the MCC to move quickly in the future. Governments making the hard choices deserve our strong support. I call upon the United States Congress to fully support this initiative for new hope and progress across the developing world. (Applause.)

Second, overcoming extreme poverty goes hand-in-hand with improving the environment. Stagnant economies are one of the greatest environmental threats in our world. People who lack food and shelter and sanitation cannot be expected to preserve the environment at the expense of their own survival. Poor societies cannot afford to invest in cleaner, more efficient technologies. Indira Gandhi spoke of poverty and need as the greatest polluters. The long-term answer to environmental challenges is the rapid, sustained economic progress of poor nations. (Applause.)

The best way to help nations develop while limiting pollution and improving public health is to promote technologies for generating energy that are clean, affordable and secure. Some have suggested the best solution to environmental challenges and climate change is to oppose development and put the world on an energy diet. But at this moment, about two billion people have no access to any form of modern energy. Blocking that access would

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condemn them to permanent poverty, disease, high infant mortality, polluted water and polluted air.

We're taking a better approach. In the last three years, the United States has launched a series of initiatives to help developing countries adopt new energy sources, from cleaner use of coal to hydrogen vehicles, to solar and wind power, to the production of clean-burning methane, to less-polluting power plants. And we continue to look for more opportunities to deepen our partnerships with developing nations. The whole world benefits when developing nations have the best and latest energy technologies.

Third, overcoming extreme poverty will require lifting a burden of debt that we know poor nations cannot repay. Unending debt payments have fewer resources for governments to spend on the needs of their people and make it impossible to join the global economy as a full participant. Zambia, for example, is spending more on debt service than the government's entire budget for health and education. Last year, poor nations owed \$7 billion in debt payments to creditors. This burden is hurting people in desperate need and this burden must be lifted.

In 2001, I challenged the World Bank to give 50 percent of its aid to poor countries in grants instead of loans. And the bank has moved steadily closer to that goal. With the leadership of Great Britain and the United States, the G8 countries are urging cancellation of \$40 billion in debt owed by 18 of the world's poorest nations, including 14 nations in Africa. (Applause.) Twenty more countries can qualify for this debt forgiveness in the future with good government and sound economic policies. We're determined not only to relieve debt, but to erase it, so nations in need can face the future with a clean slate. (Applause.)

Fourth, overcoming extreme poverty will require greater trade. While aid and debt relief can create better conditions for development, it is trade that provides the engine for development. (Applause.) Only 30 years ago, South Korea's per capita GDP was equal to that of many African countries. Thanks to export-led growth, South Korea is as rich as many European countries. This example can be multiplied throughout the world and lift great numbers of people out of poverty.

The developing world stands to gain the most from an open trading system. Historically, developing nations that open themselves to trade grow at a rate several times higher than countries that protect — that practice protectionism. The poor of the world do not experience trade as globalization. They experience trade as running water and electric power and decent housing, broader education and better health care for their families. (Applause.)

Too many nations have been cut off from the economic progress of our time, and we must expand the circle of trade to include them. Under the African Growth and Opportunity Act, which has reduced barriers to trade, U.S. exports to sub-Sahara Africa increased 25 percent last year. And America's imports from AGOA countries rose 88 percent. Now we must take the next large step: expanding the entire global trading system through the Doha negotiations. The World Bank estimates that completing these negotiations could add \$350 billion annually to developing countries' incomes, and lift 140 million people out of poverty. The Doha negotiations are the most practical and important anti-poverty initiative in the world, and we must bring them to a prompt and successful conclusion. (Applause.)

Fifth, overcoming extreme poverty will require an atmosphere of peace, achieved in some cases by effective active military forces that can end terrible conflicts. Recent wars — recent history shows how wars and internal conflicts can stop the development of whole nations. But we're seeing progress. Tens of thousands of refugees who fled war are returning home in places such as Liberia and Sierra Leone and Burundi. We can add to this progress. Over the next five years, America will provide training for more than 40,000 African peacekeepers as part of a broader initiative by the G8 countries. We will help African forces to preserve justice and order on the African continent.

We're strongly committed to peace for all the peoples of Sudan. American mediation was critical to ending a 20-year civil war between north and south, and we're working to fully implement the comprehensive peace agreement signed last January. Yet the violence in Darfur region is clearly genocide. The human cost is beyond calculation. In the short-term, more troops are needed to protect the innocent,

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and nations of the African Union are stepping forward to provide them. By September, the African Union mission in Sudan will grow from 2,700 to 7,700 personnel. In a NATO operation next month, the United States military will airlift more than 1,000 Rwandan troops. We will support the construction of additional 16 base camps over the next two months, and we will provide communications and vehicle maintenance for the entire force.

In the long run, the tragedy in western Sudan requires a settlement between the government and the rebels. And our message is clear: All sides must control their forces, end the killing, and negotiate the peace of a suffering land. (Applause.)

Finally, overcoming extreme poverty will require humanitarian aid that focuses on results, not merely on inputs and other flawed measures of compassion. True compassion is measured by real improvements in the lives of men, women and children. And that is the goal and that is the focus of American policy.

Aid from America will help avert a famine this year in the Horn of Africa. All told, nearly 60 percent of global food aid to the continent of Africa comes from the United States, and Americans are proud to give that aid. (Applause.)

And since 2003, our country has undertaken a major effort against HIV/AIDS, the largest health initiative in history to combat a specific disease. Across Africa, we're working with local health officials to expand AIDS testing facilities, to train and support doctors and nurses and counselors, to upgrade clinics and hospitals, to care for children orphaned by AIDS, and to support pastors and priests and others who are teaching young people the values of respect and responsibility and prevention. We're making life-giving treatment possible for more than 230,000 adults and children in Africa. We're determined to reach our five-year goal of treating two million. (Applause.)

This effort is succeeding because America is providing resources and Africans are providing leadership. Local health officials set the strategy and we're supporting them. We're also respecting the values and traditions of Africa. Uganda and other nations are applying a prevention strategy called

ABC — Abstinence, Be faithful in marriage, and Condoms. ABC is balanced, effective, and reflects the moral teachings of African cultures. And no one is helped when outsiders try to impose a lower standard of responsibility. (Applause.)

Today, in Africa, the United States is engaged as never before. We're seeing great progress, and great needs remain. So this morning, I announced three additional initiatives to help Africans address urgent challenges. Across the continent, there is a deep need for the empowerment of women, and that begins with education. Educated young women have lower rates of HIV/AIDS, healthier families, and higher rates of education for their own children. Yet only half of the children complete primary education in Africa.

Together with African leaders, we must work for the education of every African child. And to move closer to that goal, today, I proposed a double funding for America's African Education Initiative. (Applause.) In the next four years, we should provide \$400 million to train half-a-million teachers, and provided scholarships for 300,000 young people, mostly girls. (Applause.) We hope other nations will join us. We must give more girls in Africa a real chance to avoid exploitation and to chart their own future.

Another important aspect of empowerment and the fight against AIDS is the legal protection of women and girls against sexual violence and abuse. (Applause.) Many African nations have already taken steps to improve legal rights for women. South Africa, for example, has an innovative model to fight rape and domestic violence: special units in hospitals where victims can report crime and receive counseling and care, and special judges and prosecutors and police units to ensure that criminals are punished.

Today, I announce a new effort to spread this approach more broadly on the continent. I ask Congress to provide \$55 million over three years to promote women's justice and empowerment in four African nations, nations that can stand as examples of reform for others. I'll urge other G8 nations to join us in protecting the lives and the rights of women in Africa.

African health officials have also told us of their continuing battle with malaria, which in some countries

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can cause more death than AIDS. Approximately 1 million last year alone died on the African continent because of malaria. And in the overwhelming majority of cases, the victims are less than five years old, their lives suddenly ended by nothing more than a mosquito bite. The toll of malaria is even more tragic because the disease, itself, is highly treatable and preventable. Yet this is also our opportunity, because we know that large-scale action can defeat this disease in whole regions. And the world must take action. (Applause.)

Next week at the G8, I will urge developed countries and private foundations to join in a broad, aggressive campaign to cut the mortality rate for malaria across Africa in half. And our nation is prepared to lead. (Applause.) Next year, we will take comprehensive action in three countries — Tanzania, Uganda and Angola — to provide indoor spraying, long-lasting insecticide-treated nets, and effective new combination drugs to treat malaria. In addition, the Gates Foundation of Seattle is supporting a major effort to control malaria in Zambia. We've had a long tradition of public-private action. I'm grateful to have this strong partner in a good cause.

America will bring this anti-malaria effort to at least four more highly endemic African countries in 2007, and at least to five more in 2008. In the next five years, with the approval of Congress, we'll spend more than \$1.2 billion on this campaign. (Applause.)

An effort on this scale must be phased in, to avoid shortages of supplies. Yet we intend this effort to eventually cover more than 175 million people in 15 or more nations. We want to reduce malaria mortality in target countries by half, and save hundreds of thousands of lives.

I urge other wealthy nations and foundations to participate and expand this initiative to additional countries where the need is pressing. Together, we can live this threat and defeat this fear across the African continent.

Over the last four years, the United States has stood squarely with reformers in Africa on the side of prosperity and progress. We've tripled our aid to Africa; we plan to double it once again. But more than this, we're standing for

good government, and energy development, and debt relief, and expanded trade, all of which will help African peoples live better lives and eventually overcome the need for aid.

America is acting in these areas because we share with Africans, themselves, a vision of what the continent can become — a model of reform, a home to prosperous democracies, and a tribute to the strong spirit of the African peoples. This vision is necessary, realistic, and already on its way to achievement.

By standing with the hopes of Africa, America is also showing the kind of country we want to be. This weekend, we mark the anniversary of our founding. We celebrate our Declaration of Independence and the universal appeal of liberty it proclaims. We celebrate our men and women in uniform who protect and defend our freedom on missions far from home. And Americans on this Fourth of July can also celebrate a great tradition of generosity — a tradition of relief after World War I, the Marshall Plan and the Peace Corps, a tradition that is strong in our own time.

Two years ago, a little girl in Namibia was born to a mother and father who both had HIV; she had the disease, as well. The name her parents gave her translates as the phrase, "There is no good in the world." Months ago, the girl was very sick and losing weight and close to death. But today, she and her entire family are receiving lifesaving medicine. Now she's a beautiful, shy, thriving six-year-old, with a new life ahead of her, and there's a little more good in the world.

Across Africa, people who were preparing to die are now preparing to live. (Applause.) And America is playing a role in so many of those miracles. We're a nation that repays our blessings with generosity to others. When we work with Africans to bring food to starving regions, and malaria treatments to remote villages, and miracle drugs that restore the dying to strength, this is part of our calling in the world. (Applause.) And as we answer that call, it makes us proud to be Americans.

Thanks for coming. May God bless you. Thank you all. (Applause.)

END

10:10 A.M. EDT

# THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

June 7, 2005

## ADDRESSING HUNGER AND HUMANITARIAN EMERGENCIES IN AFRICA

*"Through all our efforts to fight disease and hunger, we can spare people in many nations from untold suffering, and Africa especially. Millions are facing great affliction, but with our help, they will not face it alone. America has a special calling to come to their aid, and we will do so with the compassion and generosity that have always defined the United States."*

*— President George W. Bush, February 1, 2003*

### Today's Action

- Today, President Bush announced approximately \$674 million of additional resources to respond to humanitarian emergencies in Africa. Together President Bush and Prime Minister Blair called on the international community to increase their funding for the humanitarian emergencies in Africa. They called on the world to provide increased resources for humanitarian relief for emergencies occurring now and for those that might arise in the future. While furthering our efforts with African nations on development, we cannot overlook the urgent humanitarian needs of today.
- \$414 million of the additional resources will be provided immediately to avert famine in the Horn of Africa. With these resources, the United States will help meet the food needs for the estimated 14-million people at risk in Ethiopia and Eritrea, and provide additional resources to Somalia and Djibouti.
- Prime Minister Blair confirmed the UK's commitment to provide \$125 million to the Productive Safety Net Program in Ethiopia. The UK and the United States commend this determined effort to change the dynamic from dependence to sustainable livelihoods.
- The President and the Prime Minister are taking

decisive action now so food and other assistance can be delivered to those in need before famine strikes.

- Other interventions are needed in a timely, complementary manner elsewhere in Africa.

### The funding announced today includes:

- An estimated \$674 million from the United States for emergency relief in Africa.
  - An estimated \$250 million for food aid from the Emerson Humanitarian Trust;
  - \$240 million for food aid from the emergency supplemental; and
  - \$184 million for emergency humanitarian assistance from the emergency supplemental.

### Humanitarian Emergencies

- The United Nations has appealed for \$4.5 billion in resources for humanitarian emergencies in Africa to assist approximately 44-million people obtain their basic human requirements of food, water, shelter, health care, and sanitation. The United Nations estimates that \$3.5 billion of that request has not been met. The United States has already provided nearly \$1.4 billion this fiscal year for humanitarian needs in Africa, some through the United Nations and some directly to non-governmental organizations providing

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relief in emergency settings. The \$674 million announced today would be in addition to the funds already provided by the United States.

- The causes of these emergencies are varied, and these resources are intended to meet the basic requirements of those in need. The African nations themselves remain responsible for the well-being of their citizens and must also take the appropriate actions to address the root causes of the crises, as well as support emergency relief needs. We will continue to work with African nations in this regard.

### **Breaking the Cycle of Famine**

- The G-8, through its “Breaking the Cycle of Famine” initiative, is engaged with the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and others to improve agricultural productivity in Africa. We will continue to work with NEPAD to support its Comprehensive Agriculture Action Plan, including through more sustainable land and water management, market-oriented agricultural policies, improved infrastructure, access to finance, more developed regional markets, and science and technology.